

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I am afraid my friend did not understand his glasses properly before reading my letter

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

the Church of Rome is the principal solvent in the present labour disputes, and asserts that the State should aid in benefiting the workers and also the employers if these were animated by Christian spirit.

A homeric named Agnes Louisa Martin was discovered lying beside the railway line, midway between Stoddard and Burwood stations, early on Saturday morning. Apparently dead, her legs were terribly crushed.

Cross by was found the dead body of a newborn male infant. The latter was removed to the hospital of the St. Vincent's Hospital, where the woman was admitted to that institution, where she is now favourably progressing.

The University revenue received on Saturday amounted to £2195.

Something like a change of front appears to have been made by some of the supporters of reform of the liquor traffic; and we have it on what may be regarded as authority, that the movement henceforth will take the form of a petition for prohibition. Such prohibition would embrace not merely the sale but the manufacture, or admission into the country, of intoxicating drink; it would be backed by a plebiscite of the whole adult population, and the question would be "no or no liquor"; and the support of a bill authorising such a plebiscite will, we are told, be the temperance test question in the next general election. That this is a step forward as well as a radical departure is admitted. The case for prohibition is a matter of deep interest in wider circles than those of the party which is prominently identified with the cause of reform of the liquor traffic. The temperance cause is likely to be keenly criticised as a true that prohibition means many of the objections that are readily raised against local option. The closing of public-houses in one district would often do no doubt produce the anomalous condition of a district in which drinking might be studded with drinking-bars, to which its residents would have free access oftentimes by merely crossing the street; and the efforts of reformers in stopping the sale of drink in a district would be nullified by the facilities for obtaining it from neighbouring districts and distributing it through clubs and otherwise in despite of the spirit of the law. For this ineffectiveness, as well as for the confusion and demoralisation in trade which would result from the partial prohibition objection, and in comparison with it, a general measure has decidedly the merit of precision and completeness.

But there is much more than this involved in the change, and it may be asked, is this effort likely to be a step towards the higher goal which temperance reformers have in view? No one doubts that practical prohibition of intoxicating drinks, if it were an existing fact, would stamp out drunkenness as a local option could hardly be expected to do. But while dealing with such complex things as human nature and social life there are a multitude of factors that must be reckoned with; and we are at once confronted by the question, is it at all likely that a community like ours will willingly accept of a restriction so stringent as this? It is not a question of what may be possible or best in the far future. In the time the public mind may be educated up to this; but the necessity for prohibition will be in force long before it is brought away. But in the meantime, and with public opinion constituted as it is, what is likely to be the effect of attempting such a huge stride in advance? It will sever from the side of the extreme reformers a large number of those who are in wish with to the cause of temperance reform, but who will decidedly not go so far as to seek to put an absolute ban on the use of alcoholic drinks. That party of the reformers will continue with great strength in the movement, and if it is alienated, and if the public generally are invited in the present stage of the question to pronounce for such a sweeping procedure, the weakness of the extreme party of the reformers will be made manifest, and the great injury of the cause of temperance reform. The advance which has been made by public opinion on this question is indeed remarkable, and every honour is due to those who have laboured so long and so faithfully for its attainment. But intemperance is a disastrous fault in any movement that requires the growth of public sentiment, and any attempt to force public opinion merely raises up a barrier of resistance that is almost insurmountable. There will always be true in anything involving the general habits of the people; and it is simply irrational to expect that a people, accustomed as they generally are to at least a moderate indulgence in stimulants of the kind which we are now discussing, and if they are not yet convinced—will deliberately at the ballot-box declare that there shall be no more cakes and ale in the land. This is a thing that will not be; and reformers should put to themselves the question, Must all the good that has been accomplished up to this time as the public are prepared with one voice to say there shall be no more intoxicating drink consumed? Or were it not better to proceed by the moderate steps, and the methods that have been hitherto followed, and to hope that the time will come when public opinion will demand a further advance?

The methods of local option are, of course, not perfect for the ends desired by the reformers. But it is incontestable that the excessive drinking of the public mind has been largely accountable for the extent of drunkenness. The keenness of competition induced by an excessive multitude of public-houses forces traders to resort to various kinds of allurements and forms of attraction to draw in the trade, and to win customers; and the action of licensing legislation and of the temperance reformers would be beneficial in not only lessening the temptations to drink, but in promoting the growth among the public of a temperance sentiment. Is this progressive reform to be foregone now, and is everything to be risked in one rash effort which is sure to result in failure? Even if it be a chance, would it not be a better chance to risk than the certainty of continued coming would happen of a vote for prohibition being carried by a large majority, the minority would be so large that no amount of revenue officers could avail to prevent either smuggling or illicit trade, and the peace and progress. The steady growth which public opinion has shown in the direction of restraining the evils of the liquor traffic, and the growth of a temperance sentiment in favour of temperance, should give the highest encouragement to the friends of temperance reform. But it should not tempt them to part with the public, and to attempt a course which would be a step towards a body of genuine well-wishers, but cause a revulsion of feeling in the public mind that would tend to throw back the cause of reform for years.

The third resolution to be moved at the meeting of the University Convocation, which now stands adjourned to Wednesday, bears in the direction of innovation. A new departure of course is not necessarily a good thing; but

whole tone and trend of our intellectual effort and the progress of our civilization. If it is in the power of the colony's expression to the University to lend definite expression to the popular instinct for progressive culture from year to year, the experiment of his appointment is worth the trouble of trying.

The census returns for South Australia do not speak favourably for the progress made by that colony during the last year. As already published by us, the showy district of that population is 313,330, being an increase of 36,916 since 1881. This is an advance of only a little over 13 per cent. on the population, as against an increase of over 20 per cent. in the population of our own colony. If our returns are prepared to expect but a moderate advance in the population of South Australia, for that colony has passed through some trying times in the decade, its nursing industry is not a low one, which they have not recovered from depression in the price of wheat, the causes from the seasons, indeed, a variety of causes contributed to cause that province to pass through one of the worstest conjunctures of its history, and ever been felt in the colonies. The most unsatisfactory feature, however, in the returns of population is that which shows a large falling away of population from the old farming as well as the mining districts, and the increase, such as it was, to have been mainly in the metropolis itself. This greater growth of population in the city appears, it is true, to be characteristic of many of the Australasian cities, but it is not generally accompanied by rural depopulation in the same degree. The position of South Australia on the census returns is therefore exceptionally unsatisfactory, but the circumstances have been exceptional, and the returns of ill-luck is not likely again to fall to the lot of a colony that, notwithstanding this unfavorable return, is realigning with magnificent resources.

The monetary conditions of Europe are again assuming that usually unquiet state. The crisis in Portugal, the panic on the Paris Bourse, and the expected withdrawal of gold by Russia have contributed to produce a state of affairs which has induced our government to Bank of England to raise the discount rate from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. The raising of the rate would appear surprising if the usual weekly returns only were considered, since they showed an increase in the amount of the rate with no corresponding increase of the liabilities. In fact, by themselves the figures indicated that the bank's resources had been strengthened by its advance in the rate in the preceding week from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. But, however, ever, are published only weekly, and it is quite possible that the improvement in the reserve may have begun on Thursday, the 7th instant, and may have ceased on Tuesday, the 12th. If so, the diagram of the rate announced represents the market rate of discount at 4½ per cent. Probably this movement at only clocked the tendency to add to themselves, but it would indicate that the 3½ of the bank was again being exhausted. The weekly quantity held would be sufficient to warrant the expectation of the keeping of the rate at 4 per cent. if other liabilities were not considered. A per report that Russia did not intend to withdraw gold from London, and that the ruble had been discredited, and, acting on the belief that it would be taken June to the amount of £3,000,000, the governors of the bank raised the rate to 5 per cent. It may yet be found that Russia will not touch the gold which she has in London in furtherance of her objects obtain a loan, an object which has for its moment been abandoned owing to the refusal of the Rothschilds to negotiate. Other arrangements may be made, but the movement of the money market is probably difficult to predict. It is particularly unfortunate that there should be der money at the present time. Already, has had a depressing effect on the value of our currency, of which the petroleum for sale in July. And the state of the public accounts here at March 1 would indicate that more money will be wanted very soon for public loan work.

Quite possibly, however, the money market may become easier within a short time. The interests of the great nations of the world are all prejudiced by a disturbance of leading centers; and as London was helped some time back in the Bazarro crisis, doubtless will be found to re-establish the financial equilibrium which has again been disturbed.

Thus evening the New South Wales Ministry has accepted a motion of Sir John Lubbock to calculate the amount of Parliament, which will take place to-morrow at noon. The dinner will take place in the Parliamentary building hall, and the speaker of the House has accepted an invitation to be present.

NOTWITHSTANDING the forward to the Colonial Secretary saying that Round Hill, a township five miles north of Broken Hill, is a center point followed, and as consequence Mr. George Lewis, the head official is the Local Government inquiry, presided over by Mr. James Macdonald, and Broken Hill, and held a departmental inquiry. The result of the investigation will be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary at the close of a few days. The petitioners for incorporation desire to include an area of about 50 square miles, the southern boundary of which will join Broken Hill immediately.

A meeting of the Paddington branch of the Freetholders and Liberal Association, held at the rooms in Queen-street, Woolrich, on Thursday evening, the hon. secretary, Mr. Harding, offered a report of the last year's work, and announced the death of the president, the late Sir John Robertson, and intimated that Mr. T. B. Walton, vice-president, and Mr. R. H. Reynolds, of the branch, accompanied him as representatives of the branch on Sunday last, in paying their last respects to one whom the whole colony had honored and esteemed; and though there were many who would have been in politics, still he was advised by his opponents for the straightforward and bold manner in which he had fought for the principles he had espoused. The announcement of the death of Mr. Reynolds, the secretary was instructed to convey to the members of Sir John's family the deep sympathy felt for the loss of the members of the branch and their bereavement.

THE R.M.S. MAILS leaving to-day, has an average number of passengers from Sydney. The list includes Judge W. H. Wilson, who is taking a tour of Europe. The freight list contains some valuable items, notably a shipment of specie, valued at £78,000. There is a satisfactory export of wool from mutton among the sheep and live head ballion. The usual shipment of wheat is also included. Altogether the P. and O. liner has done very well here this time. She will be followed by the P. and O. liner, and her place will be taken by the R.M.S. Adriatic upon that steamer's arrival. The Carthage is charged up having come from the Mediterranean, and is expected to arrive at Sydney at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, so that her arrival at this port may be looked for early to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER of these immense mail-carriers has just arrived at the Harbour, carrying the carrying capacity being for 65,000 carcasses of mutton. The vessel is named the Hawke Bay, and is stated to be the first steamer of this class to be built by the Australian and New Zealand trade by Messrs. Tyser and Co., Limited, of London. Messrs. Tyser and Co. have maintained their colonial business in great

CABLEGRAMS.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE POP OF THE LABOUR QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 15.
The text of the recent Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. on the labour question has been published. The Pope maintains that the Church of Rome is a principal solvent in the present labour troubles. The State must aid in bending the workers, and ought to assist trade-unions if they are animated by the Christian spirit.

STRIKE OF LONDON TAILORS.

LONDON, MAY 14.
Ten thousand tailors in London threaten the employers with a general strike forthwith, on the ground that the workshops are such as to cause ill-health to the workers, and that the hours of labour are too long.

STRIKE OF GAS EMPLOYEES IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, MAY 15.
The city of Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is threatened with darkness, owing to the present strike of the gas employees there.

THE AUSTRALIAN AUXILIARY CRUISE.

LONDON, MAY 16.
The Australian auxiliary cruiser Karakatta will sail on Monday for Sydney, in charge of Commander Sealand.

PICTURES BY VICTORIAN ARTISTS.

LONDON, MAY 16.
Mr. P. E. Streeton and Mr. E. Longstaffe, Victorian artists, have pictures on exhibition at the Royal Academy. Mr. Fox, another Victorian artist, has a picture in the Paris Salon and Mr. Longstaffe also exhibits a painting in the Salon.

DEATH OF "PENGROG."

LONDON, MAY 16.
The death is announced of Mr. Henry Sampson, editor and publisher of the *Referee*, the London sporting and dramatic journal.

THE MURDER OF A WOMAN IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, MAY 16.
A woman named Brown was recently murdered in New York under circumstances which suggested that the crime had been committed by "Jack the Ripper," the supposed perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders. A man known as "Freddie," employed as a cattle-drover in connection with the shipping trade, was arrested on a charge of having committed the murder. The coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered woman was conducted yesterday. The evidence showed that the woman was brutally murdered, and the body was mutilated in a shocking manner. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the man "Freddie," who is suspected of having perpetrated the Whitechapel murders.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

LONDON, MAY 15.
The directors of the Peninsula and Oriental S. N. Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on preferred stock, and 7 per cent. on deferred.

REFRACTORY ORES.

LONDON, MAY 15.
Mr. Fowler, of Adelaide, will visit Johannesburg and Kimberley, the South African goldfields, to inspect the mines with a view to the treatment of refractory ores.

THE ELECTION FOR WHITEHAVEN.

LONDON, MAY 15.
A petition has been lodged against the election of Sir James Bain, the Conservative candidate, who was returned for Whitehaven to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Right Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck. The defeated candidate was Mr. Henry George Shee, who stood in the Gladstonian-Liberal interest.

SIR ARTHUR BLYTH.

LONDON, MAY 15.
Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, is indisposed, and has postponed his departure for Vienna to attend the Postal Union.

THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS IN EUROPE.

(Some of the above cablegrams appeared in a portion of yesterday's issue.)

FRESH OUTRAGES AT CORFU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The particulars of the Jewish persecutions in the Island of Corfu show that the populace invaded the Jewish quarters, and having disarmed the troops stationed there by the Greek authorities to protect the inmates, began to wreak vengeance upon the defenceless Hebrews. In the scenes that followed no less than 17 Jews were murdered. The Governor of the island and the Mayor of the town were removed by the rioters to prevent their interference.

INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS PROPOSED.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

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FURTHER EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM MOSCOW.

LONDON, MAY 16.
Russia is covertly continuing the oppression of the Jews. Twenty-two thousand have been expelled from Moscow to the southern and western districts of Russia, and 20,000 more Jews will be similarly expelled in June.

RUBENBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
A meeting of the Council of the New York, Richard A. McCarty, president, announced a new scheme of investigation called "The Mutual Life Insurance Company." The scheme was to be held in August. The scheme was to be held in August. The scheme was to be held in August.

THE NEXT ELEVEN FOR AUSTRALIA.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
Shrewsbury, Gunn, and Atterwell have positively declined to join Lord Sheffield's team of cricketers to visit Australia next season, and it is believed that it will be a difficult matter to induce them to alter their decision.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S TEAM.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE DRAFT AGREEMENT SIGNED.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The Anglo-Portuguese draft agreement has been signed. It has produced an excellent effect in Lisbon.

Under the agreement Portugal receives a triangular territory of 50,000 square miles in extent, bounded by the Longwe and Zambezi Rivers, and by a line stretching from Maranda to the junction of the Shire and Rao Rivers. Great Britain obtains a rectified frontier in Manicaland, with the right of passage over the Limpopo River.

(The above message appeared in a portion of Saturday's issue.)

THE CORTES WILL DISCUSS THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT NEXT WEEK.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ENGLAND IN TREATY FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOA.

LONDON, MAY 16.
It is reported that the British Government is in treaty with the Portuguese Government for the purchase of Goa, a Portuguese seaport town and territory on the west coast of India, lying between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER NYASSALAND.

LONDON, MAY 16.
The Gazette notice that a British Protectorate has been declared over Nyassaland, adjoining Portuguese territory, in South-East Africa.

MR. H. J. WRIGTON ON FEDERATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.
Addressing his constituents at Portland on Friday night, Mr. H. J. Wrigton referred to federation as the greatest question of the day, and said that he would have brought before them people ever had or ever would have brought before them. It was not a new sentiment or theoretical problem. It was a question gradually pressed upon and brought directly before the people of Australia by their social and political needs. Conferences had been found unsatisfactory. Then the Federal Council was established as the outcome of the practical of the people. It was to be the Federal Council of the people. It was to be the Federal Council of the people. It was to be the Federal Council of the people.

THE MANIPUR RISING.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The evidence forthcoming in the court-martial being held upon Manipuri prisoners in the hands of the British punitive force shows that Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner in Assam, Colonel Skene, of the 42nd Gurkhas, and Mr. Simpson, of the 43rd Gurkhas, and Mr. Coates, assistant secretary to the Commissioner, were all beleaguered in Manipur by the public executioner.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

(BY CABLE.)
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The Portuguese Ministry has resigned. The financial crisis continues.

THE NATIVE OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

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The native riots which took place at Wuchow, situated on the Yangtze River, in the province of Ngau Whi, China, were of a serious character. The British Consul was wounded and the Consulate was destroyed. The rioters also burned down the Custom House and the Roman Catholic mission station.

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LONDON, MAY 15.
The police made another successful raid on a gambling establishment in Victoria early this morning, capturing the principals and five other gamblers. All the paraphernalia was seized.

ANOTHER VICTORIAN TRAGEDY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.
A shocking tragedy occurred near Richmond yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy left home together in the morning. The former was riding a horse, and the latter was seated in the saddle. The horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter.

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BISHOP MOORHOUSE.

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FIRE AT BROKEN HILL.

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DROWNING CASE AT GRAFTON.

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GRAFTON, SATURDAY.
Mr. Hord, professional teacher at Grafton, was accidentally drowned at Murrumbidgee on Saturday morning. The deceased, with another gentleman, was coming on to the wharf from the steamer Murrumbidgee, lying alongside. The former was riding a horse, and the latter was seated in the saddle. The horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter.

STRIKE OF WHARF LABOURERS AT NEWCASTLE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE, SATURDAY.
At a meeting of the Wharf Labourers' Association held on Wednesday night, the question of the striking of the wharf labourers was discussed. The union men demanded a 50 per cent. increase in the rate of the ordinary charge, and this was refused. The decision was carried with a large majority.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CAMDEN.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMDEN, SATURDAY.
The second shooting for the following quarterly prize of 50 pounds was held at Camden on Saturday. The prize was won by Mr. W. H. Moore, 62 points and 18 points extra. Captain W. H. Moore made the best score of 80 points.

CHILI AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE ITATA INCIDENT.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The Chilean insurgent warship Esmeralda is at Anapulo, in Mexico, awaiting the arrival of the Itata. The U.S. steamer Charleston is hourly expected there, and it is thought that the two warships will come into conflict.

THE AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR DELINQUENT.

MAY 17.
The American men-of-war Delinquent and San Francisco have arrived at Iquique. The Chilean insurgents have called to President Harrison seeking a friendly settlement of the Itata incident.

THE UNITED STATES WARSHIP CHARLESTON HAS ARRIVED AT ANAPULO.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.
A music hall service was celebrated at Christ Church, South Yarra, this afternoon; every part of the church was filled. The offertory was by the choir. The offertory was by the choir. The offertory was by the choir.

MR. PARNELL CONDEMNED.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 16.
The annual convention of the Irish National League in England and Scotland, of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., is president, was held to-day. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that Mr. Parnell is morally and politically unfit to hold any further trust.

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ADELAIDE, SATURDAY.
The Legislative Council elections were held on Saturday in the southern district. There were five candidates. The election was held on Saturday in the southern district. There were five candidates. The election was held on Saturday in the southern district.

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INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.
The investigation by the Court of Marine Inquiry into the loss of the tugboat Esmeralda, near Sorrento, on the 9th instant, was continued on Saturday. Captain Kerr, master of the Esmeralda, continued his evidence. He persisted in his statement that the vessel would have ridden the reef but for the fact that the tug Esmeralda had not been permitted to the pilot to make an attempt to tow her off. Pilot Blanchard was the next witness. He stated that he had seen Captain Kerr repeatedly make an attempt to tow the tug Esmeralda, but that he had refused to do so. He also threatened to shoot any man who attempted to touch the tackle of the boats with the intention of leaving the ship. The tug Esmeralda was in league with the tugmasters to blackmail him. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow.

An auction sale of wreckage from the Joseph H. Stannard was held yesterday afternoon on the beach near the wreck. About 100 persons were present. The bidding was spirited, and everything offered was successfully sold. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to £1314.

Chas. Maas, whilst undergoing an operation yesterday afternoon at the Melbourne Hospital, died of chloroform.

A music hall service was celebrated at Christ Church, South Yarra, this afternoon; every part of the church was filled. The offertory was by the choir. The offertory was by the choir. The offertory was by the choir.

MR. PARNELL CONDEMNED.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 16.
The annual convention of the Irish National League in England and Scotland, of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., is president, was held to-day. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that Mr. Parnell is morally and politically unfit to hold any further trust.

MR. H. J. WRIGTON ON FEDERATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.
Addressing his constituents at Portland on Friday night, Mr. H. J. Wrigton referred to federation as the greatest question of the day, and said that he would have brought before them people ever had or ever would have brought before them. It was not a new sentiment or theoretical problem. It was a question gradually pressed upon and brought directly before the people of Australia by their social and political needs. Conferences had been found unsatisfactory. Then the Federal Council was established as the outcome of the practical of the people. It was to be the Federal Council of the people. It was to be the Federal Council of the people. It was to be the Federal Council of the people.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The evidence forthcoming in the court-martial being held upon Manipuri prisoners in the hands of the British punitive force shows that Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner in Assam, Colonel Skene, of the 42nd Gurkhas, and Mr. Simpson, of the 43rd Gurkhas, and Mr. Coates, assistant secretary to the Commissioner, were all beleaguered in Manipur by the public executioner.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ADELAIDE, SATURDAY.
The Legislative Council elections were held on Saturday in the southern district. There were five candidates. The election was held on Saturday in the southern district. There were five candidates. The election was held on Saturday in the southern district.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The Portuguese Ministry has resigned. The financial crisis continues.

THE NATIVE OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The native riots which took place at Wuchow, situated on the Yangtze River, in the province of Ngau Whi, China, were of a serious character. The British Consul was wounded and the Consulate was destroyed. The rioters also burned down the Custom House and the Roman Catholic mission station.

A BRITISH CONSUL WOUNDED.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The police made another successful raid on a gambling establishment in Victoria early this morning, capturing the principals and five other gamblers. All the paraphernalia was seized.

ANOTHER VICTORIAN TRAGEDY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY.
A shocking tragedy occurred near Richmond yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy left home together in the morning. The former was riding a horse, and the latter was seated in the saddle. The horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter.

THE INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

(BY CABLE.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, MAY 15.
The Prince of Wales has quite recovered from his attack of influenza, but his Royal Highness is now suffering from rheumatism.

BISHOP MOORHOUSE.

LONDON, MAY 16.
The Right Rev. Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Manchester, is laid up with an attack of influenza.

DEATH OF TWO ARTISTS.

LONDON, MAY 16.
Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., has died from an acute attack of influenza.

FIRE AT BROKEN HILL.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROKEN HILL, SATURDAY.
A large fire broke out in the timber yard, Argus-street, about 6 o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in the timber yard, Argus-street, about 6 o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in the timber yard, Argus-street, about 6 o'clock this morning.

DROWNING CASE AT GRAFTON.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GRAFTON, SATURDAY.
Mr. Hord, professional teacher at Grafton, was accidentally drowned at Murrumbidgee on Saturday morning. The deceased, with another gentleman, was coming on to the wharf from the steamer Murrumbidgee, lying alongside. The former was riding a horse, and the latter was seated in the saddle. The horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter, and the horse was reined in by the body of the latter.

ONE, best part of Darlington, large hall, room,

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